

ANNUAL BUDGET OF RICHMOND MUNICIPALITY



2013/2014 TO 2015/2016 MEDIUM TERM REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FORECASTS

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

ASGISA	Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative
BPC	Budget Planning Committee
CFO	Chief Financial Officer
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CRRF	Capital Replacement Reserve Fund
DBSA	Development Bank of South Africa
DoRA	Division of Revenue Act
FBS	Free basic services
GAMAP	Generally Accepted Municipal Accounting Practice
GRAP	General Recognised Accounting Practice
HR	Human Resources
IDP	Integrated Development Strategy
IT	Information Technology
km	kilometre
KPA	Key Performance Area
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
LED	Local Economic Development
MFMA	Municipal Financial Management Act
MIG	Municipal Infrastructure Grant
MM	Municipal Manager
MPRA	Municipal Properties Rates Act
MSA	Municipal Systems Act
MTEF	Medium-term Expenditure Framework
MTREF	Medium-term Revenue and Expenditure Framework
NGO	Non-Governmental organisations
NKPIs	National Key Performance Indicators
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
PBO	Public Benefit Organisations
PMS	Performance Management System
PPE	Property Plant and Equipment
SALGA	South African Local Government Association
SDBIP	Service Delivery Budget Implementation Plan
SMME	Small Micro and Medium Enterprises

Part 1 – Annual Budget

1.1 Mayor's Report

Mayors Budget Speech 2013/2014

Vision

“Access to quality social infrastructural development and sustainable economic opportunities”

Mission

To improve the livelihood of its citizens, through innovative mechanisms and dedicated resources, undertakes to deliver services in a sustainable approach.

In compliance with Section 24(1) of the Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA), Act 56 of 2003, it pleases me to present the 2013/2014 Budget report.

In his budget speech to Parliament in February 2013, The Minister of Finance said: “South Africa has a programme of economic change that can steadily roll back unemployment, poverty and inequality. But for the programme to succeed will require an extraordinary national effort by all of us, committed not just to pontificating about our challenges, not just proposing solutions, but also rolling up our collective sleeves and working together to build a prosperous South Africa.”

Once again our dedicated team of management and councillors have been able to brainstorm solutions and come up with creative and innovative measures to finalise a budget that seeks to address our core functions of service delivery to enhance the living conditions of our people.

We are confident that our Budget 2013/2014 will address, to a large extent, the concerns of our people as it goes a long way to try and implement the projects as identified in our IDP and the National Development Plan.

To quote President Jacob Zuma's state of the Nation address, the National Development plan “is a roadmap to a South Africa where all have water, electricity, sanitation, jobs, housing, public transport, adequate nutrition, education, social protection, quality health care, recreation and a clean environment.”

The process of balancing the budget has been a difficult one as we had to grapple with the challenge of scarce income as opposed to increased needs. Eventually we had to settle on a budget with a deficit of R 5,236,187.

Public Participation meetings were held in all 7 wards and we found the interaction with the community very interesting and invigorating as members of the public have become familiar with the processes involved. However, we must accept that it is almost impossible to address all the needs of the people and that implementation of projects will continue to be slow in some areas as we strive to secure sufficient funds to succeed. We request patience for there is still so much more that needs to be done. People must understand that finance and the low income of the municipality is a serious factor that restricts us.

The labour market has deteriorated. By the expanded definition of unemployment, unemployment has increased to 36.3 per cent, from 36.2 per cent.

Consequently, the municipal revenue and cash flow are expected to remain under pressure in 2013/2014 and so we have adopted a conservative approach when projecting expected revenue and cash receipts. We have carefully considered the affordability of tariff increases especially as it relates to domestic consumers while considering the level of service versus the associated cost. We had to pay particular attention to managing revenue effectively and carefully evaluating all spending decisions.

Recognising the difficult financial situation around the world, we have created a budget that seeks to save rather than waste, without sacrificing service delivery.

In drafting the 2013/2014 budget and MTREF's we explored opportunities to mainstream labour intensive approaches to delivering services and we will be participating in the Expanded Public Works Programme.

For 2013/2014, our budgeted Capital Expenditure is R19,315,250. Of this amount R 15,812,750 will be financed by the Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) and R3,502,500 will be finance from internal generated funding.

The R187 million water pipeline project to bring water to Richmond has begun. The uMgungundlovu District Municipality in conjunction with Richmond Municipality and Umgeni Water has started the project. The water will be piped to the reservoir in Princes Street. Hopefully our water woes will be eliminated!

Our priorities remain service delivery excellence, job creation to eliminate poverty and the eradication of unemployment, whilst at the same time addressing the scourges of AIDS/HIV infections and drug abuse. The safety and security of our community is also a high priority.

As a collective of officials and councillors, we remain and will continue to be committed to serving our constituents with pride and joy in the spirit of togetherness.

I would like to express my sincere thanks and appreciation to the officials and councillors for their unwavering support.

WE KNOW THAT TOGETHER WE CAN ACHIEVE AND DO MORE!

CLLR ANDREW RAGAVALOO
HONOURABLE MAYOR

1.2 Council Resolutions

On 31 May 2013 the Council of Richmond Municipality met in the Council Chamber to consider the draft annual budget of the municipality for the financial year 2013/14. The Council approved and adopted the following resolutions:

1. The Council of Richmond Municipality, acting in terms of section 24 of the Municipal Finance Management Act, (Act 56 of 2003) approves and adopts:

1.1. The annual budget of the municipality for the financial year 2013/14 and the multi-year and single-year capital appropriations as set out in the following tables:

1.1.1. Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure by standard classification) as contained in Table A2;

1.1.2. Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure by municipal vote) as contained in Table A3;

1.1.3. Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue by source and expenditure by type) as contained in Table A4; and

1.1.4. Multi-year and single-year capital appropriations by municipal vote and standard classification and associated funding by source as contained in Table A5.

1.2. The financial position, cash flow budget, cash-backed reserve/accumulated surplus, asset management and basic service delivery targets are approved as set out in the following tables:

1.2.1. Budgeted Financial Position as contained in Table A6;

1.2.2. Budgeted Cash Flows as contained in Table A7;

1.2.3. Cash backed reserves and accumulated surplus reconciliation as contained in Table A8;

1.2.4. Asset management as contained in Table A9; and

1.2.5. Basic service delivery measurement as contained in Table A10.

2. The Council of Richmond Municipality, acting in terms of section 75A of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000) approves and adopts with effect from 1 July 2013:

2.1. the tariffs for property rates – as set out in Annexure A1,

2.2 the tariffs for solid waste services – as set out in Annexure A3

3. The Council of Richmond Municipality, acting in terms of 75A of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000) approves and adopts with effect from 1 July 2013 the tariffs for other services, as set out in Annexure A1 to A5 respectively.

4. To give proper effect to the municipality's annual budget, the Council of Richmond Municipality approves:

4.1. That cash backing is implemented through the utilisation of a portion of the revenue generated from property rates to ensure that all capital reserves and provisions, unspent long-term loans and unspent conditional grants are cash backed as required in terms of the municipality's funding and reserves policy as prescribed by section 8 of the Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations.

5. That in terms of section 24(2)©(iii) of the Municipal Finance Management Act, 56 of 2003, the measurable performance objectives for capital and operating expenditure by vote for each year of the medium term revenue and expenditure framework as set out in Supporting Table SA7 are approved.
 6. That in terms of section 24(2)©(iv) of the Municipal Finance Management Act, 56 of 2003, the amendments to the integrated development plan as set out in Budget Chapter 17 are approved.
 7. That in terms of section 24(2)©(v) of the Municipal Finance Management Act, 56 of 2003, the budget related policies, including any amendments are approved for the budget year 2013/14.
 8. That in terms of sections 22(2)(b) of the Municipal Finance Management Act read together with section 23(3) of the Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations, council approves an application to National Treasury for the roll-over of any unspent balances (if applicable) of the 2013/2014 Financial Management Grant, Municipal Systems Improvement Grant and Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG).
- (NB: All unspent 2013/2014 funds are committed)
9. Council notes the Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP) with the budget for subsequent approval by the mayor.

1.3 Executive Summary

The application of sound financial management principles for the compilation of the municipality's financial plan is essential and critical to ensure that the municipality remains financially viable and that municipal services are provided sustainably, economically and equitably to all communities.

The municipality's business and service delivery priorities were reviewed as part of this year's planning and budget process. Where appropriate, funds were transferred from low- to high-priority programmes so as to maintain sound financial stewardship. A critical review was also undertaken of expenditures on noncore and „nice to have“ items.

The Municipality will embark on implementing a range of revenue collection strategies to optimize the collection of debt owed by consumers by implementing the debt collection and credit control policy as well as the implementation of the approved revenue enhancement strategy.

National Treasury's MFMA Circular No. 51,54, 55,57,58,59,66 and 67 were used to guide the compilation of the 2013/14 MTREF.

The main challenges experienced during the compilation of the 2013/14 MTREF can be summarised as follows:

- The ongoing difficulties in the national and local economy;
- Aging and poorly maintained roads and other infrastructure assets;
- The need to reprioritise projects and expenditure within the existing resource envelope given the available sources of funding;
- Wage increases for municipal staff that continue to exceed consumer inflation, as well as the need to fill critical vacancies which makes it difficult to maintain the salaries budget within the acceptable norm as a percentage of the total operating budget; and
- Affordability of capital projects – original allocations had to be reduced and the operational expenditure associated with prior year's capital investments needed to be factored into the budget as part of the 2013/14 MTREF process.

The following budget principles and guidelines directly informed the compilation of the 2013/14 MTREF:

- The 2012/13 Adjustments Budget priorities and targets;
- Intermediate service level standards were used to inform the measurable objectives, targets and backlog eradication goals;
- Tariff and property rate increases should be affordable and should generally not exceed inflation as measured by the CPI. In addition, tariffs need to remain or move towards being cost reflective, and should take into account the need to address infrastructure backlogs;
- There will be no budget allocated to national and provincial funded projects unless the necessary grants to the municipality are reflected in the national and provincial budget and have been gazetted as required by the annual Division of Revenue Act;

In view of the aforementioned, the following table is a consolidated overview of the proposed 2013/14 Medium-term Revenue and Expenditure Framework:

Table 1: Consolidated Overview of the 2013/14 MTREF

R thousand	Adjustment Budget 2012/13	Budget Year 2013/14	Budget Year+1 2014/15	Budget Year+2 2015/16
Total Revenue	80 939 526	68 151 258	76 467 733	91 554 057
Total Operating Expenditure	55 063 590	57 574 694	60 824 469	64 487 878
Surplus / (Deficit) for the year	25 875 935	10 576 564	15 643 264	27 066 179
Total Capital Expenditure	31 231 182	19 315 250	16 627 850	17 559 800

Total operating revenue has decreased by 16 per cent or R12, 788,268 for the 2013/14 financial year when compared to the 2012/13 Adjustments Budget. For the two outer years, operational revenue will increase by 12 and 20 per cent respectively, equating to a total revenue growth of R10.6 million over the MTREF when compared to the 2012/13 financial year.

Total operating expenditure for the 2013/14 financial year has been appropriated at R57.5 million and translates into a budgeted surplus of R10.5 million. When compared to the 2012/13 Adjustments Budget, operational expenditure has grown by 5 per cent in the 2013/14 budget and by 6 and 6 per cent for each of the respective outer years of the MTREF. The operating surplus for the two outer years steadily increases to R15.6 million and R27.0 million respectively. These surpluses will be used to fund capital expenditure and to further ensure cash backing of reserves and funds.

The capital budget of R 19.3 million for 2013/14 is 38 per cent less when compared to the 2012/13 Adjustment Budget. The reduction is due to various projects being finalised in the previous financial year. The capital programme decreases to R 16.6 million in the 2014/15 financial year and increases to R17.5 million in the 2015/2016 financial year. A substantial portion of the capital budget will be funded from government grants. The balance will be funded from internally generated funds.

1.4 Operating Revenue Framework

The municipality's revenue strategy is built around the following key components;

- National Treasury's guidelines and macroeconomic policy;
- Efficient revenue management which aims to ensure a 80% percent annual collection rate for rates and other service charges;
- The municipality's Property Rates Policy approved in terms of the Municipal Property rates Act, 2004 (Act 6 of 2004)(MPRA);
- Increase ability to extend new services and recovers costs;
- The municipality's Indigent Policy and rendering of Free Basic Services;and
- The Tariff Policy of the municipality.

Table 2: Summary of the 2013/14 MTREF (classified by main revenue source):

Description	Adjustment Budget 2012/13	Budget Year 2013/14	Budget Year+1 2014/15	Budget Year+2 2015/16
Property rates	7 200 000	8 200 000	8 692 000	9 213 520
Property rates- penalties and collection charges	400 000	400 000	424 000	449 440
Service charges- refuse revenue	309 390	488 820	518 149	549 238
Rental of facilities and equipment	1 160 114	1 089 768	1 155 154	1 224 463
Interest earned - external investments	1 500 000	1 700 000	1 802 000	1 910 120
Interest earned - outstanding debtors	104 450	70 180	74 391	78 854
Fines	2 500	252 500	267 650	283 709
Licences and permits	434 585	336 000	356 160	377 530
Income from agency services	401 927	400 000	424 000	449 440
Government Grants and Subsidies	40 169 039	39 047 250	45 751 150	59 060 200
Other income	470 440	353 990	375 229	397 743
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUE(excluding capital transfers and contributions)	52 152 445	52 338 508	59 839 883	73 994 257

Table 3: Percentage growth in revenue by main revenue source

Description	Adjusted 2012/2013 Budget	%	Budget Year 2013/2014	%
<u>REVNUE BY SOURCE</u>				
Property Rates	7 200 000.00	0.14	8 200 000.00	0.16
Property rates - Interest	400 000.00	0.01	400 000.00	0.01
Service Charges - refuse removal	309 390.00	0.01	488 820.00	0.01
Rental of facilities and equipment	1 160 114.00	0.02	1 089 768.00	0.02
Interest earned - external investments	1 500 000.00	0.03	1 700 000.00	0.03
Interest earned - outstanding debtors	104 450.00	0.00	70 180.00	0.00
Fines	2 500.00	0.00	252 500.00	0.00
Licences and Permits	434 585.00	0.01	336 000.00	0.01
Income from Agency Services	401 927.00	0.01	400 000.00	0.01
Government Grants and Subsidies	40 169 039.00	0.77	39 047 250.00	0.75
Other Income	470 440.00	0.01	353 990.00	0.01
Total Revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)	52 152 445.00	1.00	52 338 508.00	1.00
Total revenue from rates and service charges	7 909 390.00	15.17	9 088 820.00	17.37

In line with the formats prescribed by the Municipal Budget and Reporting regulations, capital transfers and contributions are excluded from the operating statement, as inclusion of these revenue sources would distort the calculation of the operating surplus / deficit.

Revenue generated from rates and service charges forms 17% of the revenue basket of the municipality. Operating grants and transfers totals R 39.0 million.

Tariff-setting is a pivotal and strategic part of the compilation of any budget. When rates, tariffs and other charges were revised, local economic conditions, input costs and the affordability of services were taken into account to ensure the financial sustainability of the municipality. National Treasury continues to encourage municipalities to keep increases in rates, tariffs and other charges as low as possible. The municipality has provisionally increased rates and domestic refuse charges by 6% and all other domestic service charges by 6%.

Commercial refuse charges have been increased in line with the guidelines to ensure that the refuse tariff is cost effective.

1.4.1 Property Rates

In accordance with Section 32 (1) of the Municipal Property rates Act No. 6 of 2004, the municipality had compiled a new valuation roll effective 1 July 2012. One supplementary has been approved and advertised in the 2012/2013 financial year. This would therefore be the second year of implementation of the current valuation roll.

Property rates contribute towards covering the costs of the provision of general services. National Treasury's MFMA Circular No. 51 deals, inter alia with the implementation of the MPRA, with the regulations issued by the Department of Co-operative Governance. These regulations came into effect on 1 July 2009 and prescribe the rate ratio for the non residential categories, public service infrastructure and agricultural properties relative to residential properties to be 0,25:1. The implementation of these regulations was done in the previous budget process and the Property Rates Policy of the municipality has been amended accordingly.

The following stipulations in the Property Rates Policy are highlighted:

- The first R 15 000 of the market value of a property is excluded from the rateable value (Section 17h of the MPRA). In addition to this rebate, a further R 35 000 reduction on the market value of a property will be granted in terms of the municipality's property rates policy;
- Rebates will be granted to registered indigents in terms of the Indigent Policy;
- For pensioners a maximum rebate of 20 per cent (calculated on a sliding scale) will be granted to the owners of rateable property is the total gross income of the applicant and/or his/her spouse, if any, does not exceed R30, 000.00. In this regard the following stipulations are relevant:
 - The rateable property concerned must be occupied only by the applicant and his/her spouse, if any.
- The municipality may grant a 100 per cent grant-in-aid on the assessment rates of rateable properties of certain classes such as registered welfare organisations provided they are registered and comply with the requirements as referred to in the Property rates Policy.

Table 4: Comparison of the proposed rates to be levied for the 2013/2014 financial year

Category	Current Tariff (1 July 2012)	Proposed Tariff (from 1 July 2013)	% Increase	Rate Ratio
	c	C		
RESIDENTIAL	0.0059207	0.0062759	6%	1
BUSINESS, COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL	0.0118404	0.0125508	6%	2
AGRICULTURAL	0.0015070	0.0015974	6%	0.25
STATE OWNED	0.0118404	0.0125508	6%	2
PUBLIC SERVICE INFRASTRUCTURE	0.0015070	0.0015974	6%	0.25
PUBLIC BENEFIT ORGANISATION	0.0015070	0.0015974	6%	0.25
OTHER	0.0034382	0.0036445	6%	0.52

1.4.2 Refuse Removal

Currently waste removal is operating at a deficit. It is widely accepted that the rendering of this service should at least break even, which is currently not the case. The municipality will have to implement a solid waste strategy to ensure that this service can be rendered in a sustainable manner over the medium to long term. The municipality has therefore reviewed the tariffs in respect of commercial users and attempted to apply an increase that would address this issue. Waste removal will still operate at a deficit however the municipality will over the MTREF ensure that it has appropriately structured and cost reflective solid waste tariffs in place by 2015.

A 6% increase in the waste removal tariff for domestic users and 300% - 400% increase for commercial users is proposed from 1 July 2013. This big increase is due to the correction of previous years imbalances. Currently indigent residential consumers are subsidised in full for refuse removal.

Table 5: Comparison between current refuse removal fees and increases

	CURRENT TARIFFS 2012/13	PROPOSED TARIFFS 2013/14	% INCREASE
Refuse removal residential once a week	31.80	33.71	6%
Commercial twice a week	63.70	254.80	300%
Commercial five times a week	159.00	795.00	400%

1.4.3 Transfers Recognised

Transfers recognised – operational constituted 75 per cent of the total revenue which implies that the municipality is grant dependant. The municipality has a revenue enhancement strategy that will be reviewed in 2013/2014 and management will have to implement innovative measures to address the raising of additional income.

1.4.3 Other income

Other income has been increased per the request of department heads and has been aligned to the 2012/2013 forecast.

1.5 Operating Expenditure Framework

The municipality's expenditure framework for the 2013/14 budget and MTREF is informed by the following;

- The asset management plan;
- Balanced budget constraint (operating expenditure should not exceed operating revenue) unless there are existing uncommitted cash backed reserves to fund any deficit;
- Funding of the budget over the medium term as informed by Section 18 and 19 of the MFMA.

Table 6: The following table is a high level summary of the 2013/14 budget (classified per main type of operating expenditure);

Description	Adjusted 2012/2013 Budget	%	Budget Year 2013/2014	%
Expenditure by Type				
Employee related costs	22 890 032.00	0.42	27 178 298.00	0.47
Remuneration of Councillors	3 645 200.00	0.07	3 908 226.00	0.07
Collection costs	50 000.00	0.00	50 000.00	0.00
Depreciation	4 850 390.00	0.09	5 583 778.00	0.10
Repairs and maintenance	2 570 900.00	0.05	3 152 000.00	0.05
Interest Expense	5 000.00	0.00	76 300.00	0.00
Contracted services	3 086 168.00	0.06	4 366 015.00	0.08
Grants and subsidies paid	59 270.00	0.00	10 000.00	0.00
General expenses	17 826 629.00	0.32	13 170 077.00	0.23
Contributions to provisions	80 000.00	0.00	80 000.00	0.00
Total Expenditure	55 063 589.00	1.00	57 574 694.00	1.00

1.5.1 Employee Related Costs

The budgeted allocation for employee related costs for the 2013/14 financial year totals R 27 million, which equals 47 percent of the total operating expenditure. Salary increases have been factored into this budget at a percentage increase of 6.85 percent for the 2013/14 financial year. An annual increase of 6.4 percent has been included for the 2014/2015 financial year and 6 percent for the 2015/2016 financial year. The budget has also been drawn up taking into account the budgeting for applicable annual notch increases.

As part of the municipality's reprioritization and cash management strategy only posts that are critical and strategically important have been included in the 2013/2014 budget. These include the following:-

- 1 x Expenditure Accountant
- 1 x Senior IT Officer
- 1 x Senior Registry Clerk
- 1 x Secretary to the Mayor
- 1 x LED Officer
- 4 x Caretakers (Halls)
- 1 x Bricklayer
- 1 x Roller Operator
- 1 x Excavator Driver
- 1 x Skipper Truck Driver
- 1 x Tractor Driver

In addition expenditure against overtime was significantly reduced, with provisions against this budget item only being provided for emergency services and other critical functions. The essential services department will be introducing the "shift system" to curb overtime and ensure compliance with relevant legislation.

The budgeted salaries for Senior Managers have increased by approximately 32 per cent when compared to the 2012/2013 financial year. This is mainly due to the following Senior Management positions being vacant during 2012/ 2013:-

- Chief Financial Officer (employed from October 2012)
- Strategic Manager Technical Services – position still vacant

All Senior Management positions have been budgeted for a full year in 2013/2014. Further to the above and analyzing trend and historical performance it is evident that performance bonuses had not been paid out to any senior managers for the past 3 years. However the municipality has implemented a Performance System and is in the process of finalising outstanding performance reports. Management therefore felt it prudent planning to budget for performance bonuses in the 2013/2014 financial year.

The cost associated with the remuneration of councillors is determined by the Minister of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs in accordance with the Remuneration of Public Office Bearers Act, 1998 (Act 20 of 1998). A 7% increase has been factored into the budget for the 2013/14 financial year.

1.5.2 Depreciation

Provision for depreciation and asset impairment has been informed by the Municipality's Asset Management Policy. Depreciation is widely considered a proxy for the measurement of the rate asset consumption. Budget appropriations in this regard total R5,5 million for the 2013/14 financial year and equates to 10% of the total operating expenditure.

1.5.3 Finance Charges

The finance charges budgeted under Table A4 relates to bank charges and finance charges on the lease of the Switch Board. It must be noted that the lease expires in April 2014. We have therefore not budgeted for these finance charges in the two outer years. For 2013/2014 Bank Charges have been re-classified as finance charges and moved from operating expenditure to Finance Charges.

1.5.4 Debt Impairment

The municipality has budgeted for a collection rate of 80 per cent. The current provision for bad debts will cover the collection shortfall. However this would be reviewed during the adjustment budget process.

1.5.5 Contracted Services

In the 2013/14 financial year, contracted services totals R4,3 million and has escalated by 41%. This is due in the main to annual increases by service providers as well as the introduction of additional contracts costs. Further details relating to contracted services can be seen in SA1.

1.5.6 Other expenditure

Other expenditure comprises various line items relating to the daily operations of the municipality. This group of expenditure has been identified as an area in which cost savings and efficiencies can be achieved. General expenditure totals R13.1 million in the 2013/14 financial year and has decreased by 26%.

Other expenditure constitutes 23 per cent of the total Operating Budget. A detailed breakdown can be seen in the Consolidated Budget Summary Document.

1.5.7 Repairs and Maintenance

In terms of the Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations, operational repairs and maintenance is not considered a direct expenditure driver but an outcome of certain other expenditures, such as remuneration, purchases of materials and contracted services. During the compilation of the 2013/2014 MTREF operational repairs and maintenance was identified as a strategic imperative owing to the aging of the Municipality's infrastructure. Repairs and Maintenance has increased by 23 per cent in the 2013/2014 financial year.

1.5.1 Free Basic Services: Basic Social Services Package

The social package assists households that are poor or face other circumstances that limit their ability to pay for services. To receive these free services households are required to register in terms of the Municipality Indigent Policy. The municipality has in the 2013/2014 year undertaken to register all indigents and thereby create an updated indigent register. The cost of the social package of the registered indigent households is largely financed by national government through the local government equitable share received in terms of the annual Division of Revenue Act.

1.6 Capital expenditure

Table 7: Medium-Term Capital budget per vote

Vote	Adjustment Budget 2012/13	Budget Year 2013/14	Budget Year+1 2014/15	Budget Year+2 2015/16
Executive and Council	44 000	48 000		
Finance and Administration	769 600	100 500		
Planning and Development	164 100	57 000		
Community & Social Services	334 000	1 869 000		
Public Safety	1 221 000	138 000		
Sport & Recreation	3 495 210	410 000		
Waste Management	0	1 520 000		
Road Transport	25 203 272	15 172 750	16 627 850	17 559 800
Total Capital Budget	31 231 182	19 315 250	16 627 850	17 559 800

For 2013/14 an amount of R16,6 million has been appropriated for the development of infrastructure which represents 86.3% of the total capital budget. Roads receives the highest allocation of R15,1 million.

The total Gazetted allocation for MIG in respect to the 2013/2104 financial year is R16.6 million. The municipality has established a PMU (Project Management Unit) towards the end of 2012/2013. Thus 5% of the MIG allocation (i.e: R832,250) has been included in the operating budget to cover the salaries and related costs of the PMU unit. The same has been undertaken for the 2014/15 and 2015/2016 budget years.

1.7 Cash Flow

The municipality, as reflected in Table A8, will not be budgeting / forecasting for any unspent grants, as it is envisaged that all grants would be expended by 30 June 2013.

All statutory requirements (PAYE, Pension, Medical Aid etc) are met at month end.

The following provisions have been accounted for:-

- Housing Development Fund;
- Post retirement Medical aid; and
- Long Service Provision

1.8 Annual Budget Tables - Parent Municipality

The following pages present the main budget as required:

Part 2 – Supporting Documentation

2.1 Overview of the annual budget process

Section 53 of the MFMA requires the Mayor of the municipality to provide general political guidance in the budget process and the setting of priorities that must guide the preparation of the budget. In addition Chapter 2 of the Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations states that the Mayor of the municipality must establish a Budget Steering Committee to provide technical assistance to the Mayor in discharging the responsibilities set out in section 53 of the Act.

The Budget Steering Committee consists of the Mayor, Members of the Executive Committee, Municipal Manager and senior officials of the municipality. The primary aim of the Budget Steering Committee is to ensure:-

- that the process followed to compile the budget complies with legislation and good budget practices;

- that there is proper alignment between the policy and service delivery priorities set out in the municipality's IDP and the budget, taking into account the need to protect the financial sustainability of municipality;

- that the municipality's revenue and tariff setting strategies ensure that the cash resources needed to deliver services are available; and

- that the various spending priorities of the different municipal departments are properly evaluated and prioritised in the allocation of resources.

2.1.1 Budget Process Overview

In terms of section 21 of the MFMA the Mayor is required to table in Council ten months before the start of the new financial year (i.e. in August 2012) a time schedule that sets out the process to revise the IDP and prepare the budget.

The Mayor tabled in Council the required budget time schedule on 14 August 2012.

2.1.2 IDP and Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan

This is the fifth review of the IDP as adopted by Council in 2006/07. It started in September 2012 after the tabling of the IDP Process Plan and the Budget Time Schedule for the 2013/14 MTREF.

The municipality's IDP is its principal strategic planning instrument, which directly guides and informs its planning, budget, management and development actions. This framework is rolled out into objectives, key performance indicators and targets for implementation which directly inform the Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan.

The IDP has been taken into a business and financial planning process leading up to the 2013/14 MTREF, based on the approved 2012/13 MTREF, Mid-year Review and adjustments budget. The business planning process has subsequently been refined in the light of current economic circumstances and the resulting revenue projections.

With the compilation of the 2013/14 MTREF, each department/function had to review the business planning process, including the setting of priorities and targets after reviewing the mid-year performance against the 2012/13 Departmental Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan. Business planning links back to priority needs and master planning, and essentially informed the detail operating budget appropriations and three-year capital programme.

2.1.3 Financial Modelling and Key Planning Drivers

As part of the compilation of the 2013/14 MTREF, extensive financial modelling was undertaken to ensure affordability and long-term financial sustainability. The following key factors and planning strategies have informed the compilation of the 2013/14 MTREF:

- Policy priorities and strategic objectives
- Asset maintenance
- Economic climate and trends (i.e inflation, household debt, migration patterns)
- Performance trends
- The approved 2012/13 adjustments budget and performance against the SDBIP
- Cash Flow Management Strategy
- Debtor payment levels
- The need for tariff increases versus the ability of the community to pay for services;
- Improved and sustainable service delivery

In addition to the above, the strategic guidance given in National Treasury' MFMA Circulars 66 and 67 has been taken into consideration in the planning and prioritisation process.

2.1.4 Community Consultation

Once the draft budget was approved by council the following community consultation process began:-

- The draft 2013/14 MTREF was published on the municipality's website and a notice placed in the Natal Witness and Ilanga;
- Hard copies were made available at all municipal offices and libraries;
- Notices were placed on municipal notice boards and various libraries;
- Ward Committees were utilized to facilitate the community consultation process during April and May 2013, and included 7 public briefing sessions. The applicable dates and venues were published in the Natal Witness and Ilanga (Two locally distributed newspapers). Notices were also placed at strategic points informing the community of the meetings and loud hailing was undertaken on the days prior to the days of the respective meetings.

Attendance at these sessions was up on previous years and can be attributed to the additional initiatives that were launched during the consultation process.

Submissions received during the community consultation process and additional information regarding revenue and expenditure and individual capital projects were addresses, and where relevant, considered as part of the 2013/2014 MTREF.

Action plans have been formulated by management to address all queries and input and can be found in the IDP document for 2013/2014.

All documents in the appropriate format (electronic and printed) were provided to National Treasury and Provincial Treasury in accordance with section 23 of the MFMA, to provide an opportunity for them to make inputs.

Comments and assistance was received from Provincial Treasury and where relevant considered as part of the finalisation of the 2013/2014 MTREF.

2.2 Overview of alignment of annual budget with IDP

The Constitution mandates local government with the responsibility to exercise local developmental and cooperative governance. The eradication of imbalances in South African society can only be realized through a credible integrated developmental planning process. Municipalities in South Africa need to utilise integrated development planning as a method to plan future development in their areas and so find the best solutions to achieve sound long-term development goals. A municipal IDP provides a five year strategic programme of action aimed at setting short, medium and long term strategic and budget priorities to create a development platform, which correlates with the term of office of the political incumbents. The plan aligns the resources and the capacity of a municipality to its overall development aims and guides the municipal budget. An IDP is therefore a key instrument which municipalities use to provide vision, leadership and direction to all those that have a role to play in the development of a municipal area. The IDP enables municipalities to make the best use of scarce resources and speed up service delivery.

Integrated developmental planning in the South African context is amongst others, an approach to planning aimed at involving the municipality and the community to jointly find the best solutions towards sustainable development. Furthermore, integrated development planning provides a strategic environment for managing and guiding all planning, development and decision making in the municipality.

It is important that the IDP developed by municipalities correlate with National and Provincial intent. It must aim to co-ordinate the work of local and other spheres of government in a coherent plan to improve the quality of life for all the people living in that area. Applied to the municipality, issues of national and provincial importance should be reflected in the IDP of the municipality. A clear understanding of such intent is therefore imperative to ensure that the municipality strategically complies with the key national and provincial priorities.

The aim of this revision cycle was to develop and coordinate a coherent plan to improve the quality of life for all the people living in the area, also reflecting issues of national and provincial importance. One of the key objectives is therefore to ensure that there exists alignment between national and provincial priorities, policies and strategies and the municipality's response to these requirements.

The national and provincial priorities, policies and strategies of importance include amongst others:

- Green Paper on National Strategic Planning of 2009;
- Government Programme of Action;
- Development Facilitation Act of 1995;
- Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (GGDS);
- National and Provincial spatial development perspectives;
- Relevant sector plans such as transportation, legislation and policy;
- National Key Performance Indicators (NKPIS);
- Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative (ASGISA);
- National 2014 Vision;
- National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP) and
- The National Priority Outcomes.

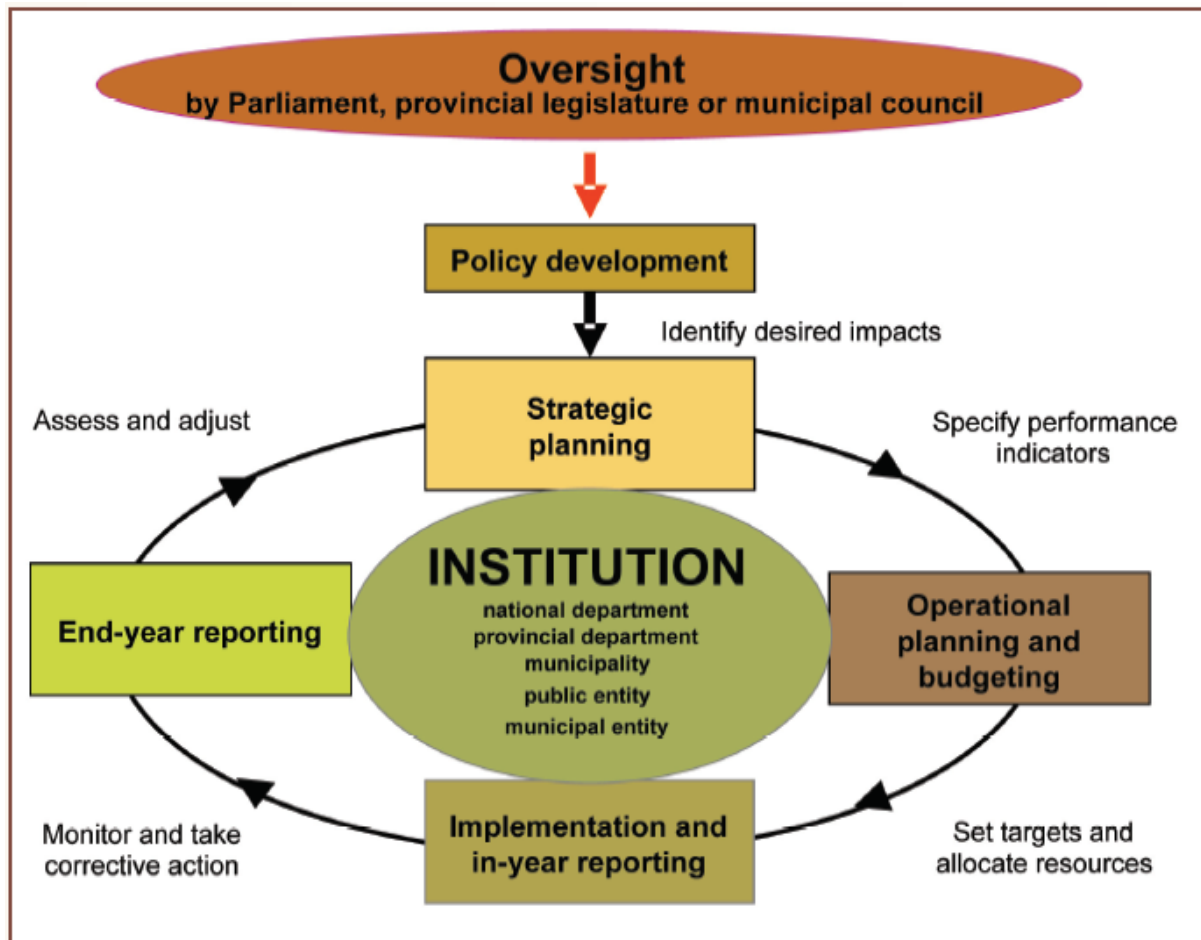
The Constitution requires local government to relate its management, budgeting and planning functions to its objectives. This gives a clear indication of the intended purposes of municipal integrated development planning. Legislation stipulates clearly that a municipality must not only give effect to its IDP, but must also conduct its affairs in a manner which is consistent with its IDP.

2.3 Measurable performance objectives and indicators

Performance Management is a system intended to manage and monitor service delivery progress against the identified strategic objectives and priorities. In accordance with legislative requirements and good business practices as informed by the National Framework for Managing Programme Performance Information, the municipality has developed and implemented a performance management system of which system is constantly refined as the integrated planning process unfolds. The Municipality targets, monitors, assess and reviews organisational performance which in turn is directly linked to individual employee's performance.

At any given time within government, information from multiple years is being considered; plans and budgets for next year; implementation for the current year; and reporting on last year's performance. Although performance information is reported publicly during the last stage, the performance information process begins when policies are being developed, and continues through each of the planning, budgeting, implementation and reporting stages.

The planning, budgeting and reporting cycle can be graphically illustrated as follows:



Planning, budgeting and reporting cycle

2.3.1 Performance indicators and benchmarks

2.3.1.1 Liquidity

- Current ratio is a measure of the current assets divided by the current liabilities and as a benchmark the municipality has set a limit of 1, hence at no point in time should this ratio be less than 1. Going forward it will be necessary to maintain these levels.
- The liquidity ratio is a measure of the ability of the municipality to utilize cash and cash equivalents to extinguish or retire its current liabilities immediately. Ideally the municipality should have the equivalent cash and cash equivalents on hand to meet at least the current liabilities, which should translate into a liquidity ratio of 1. Anything below 1 indicates a shortage in cash to meet creditor obligations.

2.3.1.2 Revenue Management

- As part of the financial sustainability strategy, the debt collection and credit control policy has been implemented to increase cash inflow, not only from current billings but also from debtors that are in arrears in excess of 90 days.

2.3.1.3 Creditors Management

- The municipality has managed to ensure that creditors are settled within the legislated 30 days of invoice. The municipality has managed to ensure a 100 per cent compliance rate to this legislative obligation. This has had a favourable impact on suppliers' perceptions of risk of doing business with the municipality, which is expected to benefit the municipality in the form of more competitive pricing of tenders, as suppliers compete for the municipality's business.

2.3.2 Free Basic Services: basic social services package for indigent households

In terms of the municipality's Indigent and Free Basic Services Policy registered households are entitled to 50kwh of electricity and free waste removal equivalent to once a week as well as a rebate on their property rates.

2.4 Overview of budget related-policies

The municipality's budgeting process is guided and governed by relevant legislation, frameworks, strategies and related policies.

All policies as listed hereunder, are available on the municipality's website.

NO.	POLICY	DEPT.	AVAILABILITY	ADOPTION DATE
2.4.1	Debt Collection and Credit Control Policy	Budget & Treasury Office	Y	14/12/2010
2.4.2	Property Rates Act Policy	Budget & Treasury Office	Y	14/12/2010
2.4.3	Revenue enhancement Policy	Budget & Treasury Office	Y	14/12/2010
2.4.4	Petty Cash Policy	Budget & Treasury Office	Y	29/04/2011
2.4.5	Borrowing Policy	Budget & Treasury Office	Y	14/12/2010
2.4.6	Long Term Financial Plan Policy	Budget & Treasury Office	Y	29/04/2011
2.4.7	Supply Chain Management policy	Budget & Treasury Office	Y	29/04/2011
2.4.8	Asset management policy	Budget & Treasury Office	Y	14/12/2010
2.4.9	Indigent policy and Free Basic Services Policy	Budget & Treasury Office	Y	14/12/2010
2.4.10	Cash Management and Investment Policy	Budget & Treasury Office	Y	14/12/2010
2.4.11	Budget Policy	Budget & Treasury Office	Y	14/12/2010
2.4.12	Infrastructure and Capital Investment policy	Budget & Treasury Office	Y	14/12/2010
2.4.13	Funds and Reserves Policy	Budget & Treasury Office	Y	14/12/2010
2.4.14	Tariff Policy	Budget & Treasury Office	Y	14/12/2010
2.4.15	Virement Policy	Budget & Treasury Office	Y	14/12/2010

2.5 Overview of budget assumptions

Owing to the economic slowdown, there are reduced payment levels by consumers. This is being addressed by the implementation of the debt collection and credit control policy.

The following factors have been taken into consideration in the compilation of the 2013/14 MTREF

- National Government macro economic targets’;
- The general inflationary outlook;
- The increase in the cost of remuneration;
- The increase in the cost of services by service providers;
- Annual increases in contracted services.

2.6 Overview of budget funding

- As per attached table SA 10

2.6.1 Medium-term outlook: operating revenue

- As per attached table SA 25

2.6.2 Medium term outlook: capital revenue

- As per attached table SA 25

2.6.3 Cash Flow Management

- As per attached table/s SA 25 to SA 30

2.6.4 Cash backed reserves/accumulated surplus reconciliation

- As per table A8

2.6.5 Funding Compliance Measurement

- As per attached table SA 10

2.7 Expenditure on grants and reconciliations of unspent funds

- As per Attached table SA 19

2.8 Councillor and employee benefits

- As per Attached table SA 22

2.9 Monthly targets for revenue, expenditure and cash flow

- As per Attached table/s SA 25 – SA 30

2.10 Annual budgets and SDBIPs – internal departments

- As per Attached Annexure C

2.11 Contracts having future budgetary implications

In terms of the Municipality's Supply Chain Management Policy, no contracts are awarded beyond the medium-term revenue and expenditure framework (three years - 36 months).

2.12 Capital expenditure details

- As per Attached table SA 36

2.13 Legislation compliance status

Compliance with the MFMA implementation requirements have been substantially adhered to through the following activities:

1. In year reporting

Reporting to National Treasury in electronic format was fully complied with on a monthly basis. Section 71 reporting to the Mayor (within 10 working days) is undertaken on a monthly basis.

2. Internship programme

The municipality is participating in the Municipal Financial Management Internship programme and has employed five interns undergoing training in various divisions of the Budget and Treasury Office. Since the introduction of the Internship programme the municipality has successfully employed and trained 10 interns through this programme.

3. Budget and Treasury Office

The Budget and Treasury Office has been established in accordance with the MFMA.

4. Audit Committee

An Audit Committee has been established and is fully functional.

5. Service Delivery and Implementation Plan

A draft SDBIP for 2013/2014 is attached hereto. The final SDBIP for 2013/2014 will be completed and signed by the Mayor within 14 days of approval of the budget.

6. Annual Report

Annual report is compiled in terms of the MFMA and National Treasury requirements.

7. MFMA Training

The MFMA training module is available in electronic format.

8. Policies

All financial policies are reviewed and adopted annually as part of the budget process.

2.14 Other supporting documents

- As per Attached tables

2.15 Municipal manager's quality certificate

I Mr E S Sithole, Municipal manager of Richmond Municipality, hereby certify that the annual budget and supporting documentation have been prepared in accordance with the Municipal Finance Management Act and the regulations made under the Act, and that the annual budget and supporting documents are consistent with the Integrated Development Plan of the municipality.

Mr E S Sithole

Municipal manager of **RICHMOND MUNICIPALITY (KZ227)**

Signature _____

Date _____ 30 May 2013 _____